HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SOL REVIEW QUIZ ONE – 101 FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE VIRGINIA SOL TEST**

*Write the letter of the best answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement*.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. All of the Reconstruction Amendments were designed to provide individual rights for –**

A. women

B. ex-Confederate soldiers

C. Native Americans

D. formerly enslaved Freedmen

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The most important result of the Compromise of 1877 was –**

A. Samuel Tilden became president.

B. the transcontinental railroad.

C. that Reconstruction ended.

D. the establishment of public schools.

**\_\_\_\_\_3. Southern states attempted to undermine the 13th Amendment to the Constitution by –**

A. passing black codes

B. creating integration laws

C. signing writs of assistance

D. vetoing the Freedman’s Bureau

**\_\_\_\_\_4. This 1896 Supreme Court case stated that segregation was legal as long as the institutions created were “separate but equal” –**

A. Brown V. Board of Education

B. Plessy V. Ferguson

C. Gideon V. Wainwright

D. Marbury V. Madison

**\_\_\_\_\_5. The environment on the Great Plains is best described as –**

A. a barren desert and Dust Bowl.

B. rich, deep, fertile soil.

C. dry, shallow, and fertile soil.

D. high altitude steppe.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following was a reason Americans decided to move West during the years following the Civil War?**

A. the land was expensive.

B. advancements in transportation.

C. most miners struck it rich.

D. Native Americans needed help.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the urban areas below is matched correctly with the product it is best known for producing?**

A. Detroit : Textile Mills

B. Chicago : The Meatpacking Industry

C. New England : The Automobile

D. Pittsburgh : Railroads

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following was a reason for immigration to the United States?**

A. no discrimination against foreigners.

B. religious persecution was rare.

C. economic opportunity, or jobs.

D. instant citizenship for immigrants.

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Who was the inventor of the electric light bulb, the phonograph, and the motion picture machine?**

A. Thomas Alva Edison

B. Alexander Graham Bell

C. Charles Duryea

D. George Westinghouse.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Who was the inventor of the telephone?**

A. Samuel F.B. Morse

B. Cyrus Field

C. Alexander Graham Bell

D. Granville Woods

**\_\_\_\_\_11. She was the founder of Hull House in Chicago, IL, a settlement house to aide immigrants making the transition to the United States:**

A. Susan B. Anthony

B. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

C. Gloria Steinem

D. Jane Addams

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce tribe led a several month long campaign against the United States army to –**

A. avenge the 7th Cavalry’s massacre.

B. avoid confinement on a reservation.

C. protect gold his tribe possessed.

D. prevent Colorado statehood.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. People from this nation were banned from immigrating to the United States in 1882, despite the fact that they had helped to construct the Transcontinental Railroad and settle western communities –**

A. The Philippines

B. China

C. Japan

D. Russia

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Corrupt leaders accepted bribes and kickbacks, and then attempted to buy the votes of new immigrants by providing them with food, jobs, or even housing were –**

A. political bosses

B. muckrakers

C. trustbusters

D. imperialists

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The movement to end the consumption of alcohol, which resulted in the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, or Prohibition, was called:**

A. abolitionism

B. temperance

C. muckraking

D. moralizing

**MATCHING SECTION.** *19th Century Americans*

**A. Susan B. Anthony B. Mary Chapman Catt**

**C. John Rockefeller D. Andrew Carnegie**

**E. W.E.B. Dubois F. Book. T. Washington**

**G. Samuel Gompers H. John L. Lewis**

\_\_\_\_\_16. He was the leader of the Standard Oil Trust and the opportunistic businessman that controlled the oil industry.

\_\_\_\_\_17. As the founder of the an enormous steel plant known as the Homestead Plant, this man provided the steel for railroads, skyscrapers, and even the Brooklyn Bridge.

\_\_\_\_\_18. He didn’t invent the car – the Duryea Brothers did in America – but he did mass produce the Model-T using the assembly line.

\_\_\_\_\_19. He was the founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and a strong advocate for African-American rights in the South.

\_\_\_\_\_20. He founded the Niagara Movement, wrote the book *The Souls of Black Folk*, and organized the NAACP, which demanded immediate social and economic equality for African-Americans.

\_\_\_\_\_21. He was the founder of the American Federation of Labor who believed in the eight hour work day and the right to collective bargaining for American workers.

\_\_\_\_\_22. He was the founder of the Congress of Industrial Organizations – a major labor union founded during the Great Depression.

\_\_\_\_\_23. This woman was the most important leader of the woman’s suffrage movement during the 19th Century. She was once arrested for casting a ballot in an election in New York State. Sadly, she died before women gained the right to vote.